À

REVIEW

OFTHE

STATE

OFTHE

ENGLISH NATION.

Saturday, October 5. 1706.

Hat have these Scriblers, these Reviews, Observators, and Pamphieteers to do with this Union, say the People now, who would have nothing said nor nothing done in is? What have they to do with it, say they? Has not the QUEEN order'd nothing shall be printed or written about it, and are not these Libels as satal to a general Union, as any thing?

a general Union, as any thing?
To this I answer, If Her Majesty has prohibited them writing against it, reproaching, libelling it, &c. there has been good Reason for it; and the Nature of the Opposers of it being to villise and raise Scandals upon every thing now asted on the Stage by the present Ministry and Government, it is absolutely necessary to let the Parry know, what they are to expect on that Head.

But it does not follow from hence, that we must not open the Eyes of those, who are blind in this Affair; a Man must not call a Woman a Whore, but he is not thereby prohibited calling her by her right Name; the I may not libel and buffoon the Union in Print, I hope, I may set it forth in its true Light, and illustrate it by its proper Qualities; the I may not speak against it, I may speak for it, I may defend, explain and describe it, that the Eyes of the ignorant being inlightned, they may see plainly the true Interest of their Native Country, and may joyn their Interest with other honest People to promote and advance it.

Nor is this my only Authority for undertaking this Work; Have not the Judges given them in charge to represent the Ad-

vantages

vantages of this Union to the Nation, in their leveral Circuits, and in their Meetings of the Gentry, Justices and Juries; that the Freeholders of England may have their Understandings clear'd up to the general Interest, and be set right in the Knowledge of their own Advantages ? Have not the House of Commons in charge to promote the general Peace of their respedive Countries? Has not the QUEEN recommended it to both Nations, as the great thing now on the Wheel for their murual Advantage? Has not Her Majefly ou all Occasions shown her Satisfaction in the Success of its Proceedings, as far as it has already gene; and why is the QUEEN fo earnest in this Matter, but that as the General Mother of her People, Her Majeffy fees the just, the great, the mutual Advantages of all her Subjects of both Nations in it, fees Safety, Strength, Trade, Wealth, and above all Religion both increas'd and fecur'd by it.

And let no Man wonder, that I put them all in; I make no Question to prove, in Oppolition to all Cavil, Party Objection, and private Quarrelling Interest; that a Union with Scotland shall be so far from encroaching on our Trade, that it shall improve it; to far from injuring our Manufactures, that it shall extend and enlarge them; so far from lowering our Wages, and taking the Work from the hands of our Poor, that it shall Scotland shall be so far from mereale it. pouring her Shoals of People upon us, as fome call it, and encroaching upon our People; that growing opulent in Trade, and improving in Manufactures, they shall want People for their Works, and their In-

I shall shew the Interest of both Nations, so inters oven with one another, and so advanc'd by the Union, that it shall be hard to distinguish, which are greater Gainers by the Union; both shall grow rich, great, populous, and powerful; both increase in Trade, both fall upon new Improvements; there shall be Trade without Rivals, Strength without Jealousie, and Wealth without Envy; there shall be a general Emulation of

crease shall be our Wealth.

Gain, but no Emulation of Strife, a new and vast Ocean of Wealth; and Trade shall

be laid open in the North, and the English shall shew the Scots how to fail in it, belp them to steer to their own Advantage, and share that Advantage with the mr. The Scots shall see it their Interest to call in that Help, and be convinced they cannot do without it.

To flate the Scott, as Rivals to England in Trade, is to affirme a Knowledge without giving any Reason for it; they can no way rival you, no way encroach upon you, nor

no way trade without you.

In the Process of these Papers, I shall enter farther into these Points, and I make no question to prove to the general Satisfaction, that upon the opening our Trade, which these Gentlemen say, must be done upon a Union, and per baps 'tis true, we shall open our Trade to them; yet all our Trade shall be better'd by them, not lessen'd, assisted, not injur'd; they shall have Room to Trade, and at the same time we shall have Helps in our Trade, which without this Union we want.

In short, our Trade shall be better'd by our Union with them, they shall trade with us to the same Ports, Colonies, and Plantations; and we be not at all the less encourag'd to trade, nor have any Branch of our Trade

taken away.

I know, this shall pass for a Paradox, I know, this is an Help to those People, who study all the Ways they can to expote the Union; who study to make our People uneasie at it, and to fill them with Apprehensions, that the Scors by falling into our Manufactures and Plantation Trade, will impoverish, grow upon us, take away the Bread from our Poor, ruin our Manusactures, and rob us of the Capital; that they will run into Colonies, supplant our Merchants, and enrich themselves out of the Ruin of our forreign Trade,

If in the Profecution of these Heads, I prove, that our Colonies shall be better'd by them, and we no way impoverish'd; if I prove they can make no Encroachment on us, but shall on the contrary be advanta-

geous to us even in Trade.

If I prove, that they cannot, nor will not if they could, invade our Home Trade; that they are not qualified in Circumstances to fall upon our Manufactures; that in its

Nature

Nature it is not practicable, in its Confequences not advantageous, in its Exercise

not possible.

If Iprove, that their Poor cannot outwork ours, nor under-work them, that we can do more Work for less Money, than in any Part of Scotland; nay, if I should advance our seeming Paradox, viz. Thatour People, where our principal Manusastures are made, now astually work for less Wages than the Scots.

If I prove, that the Union will make the Scots rich, without making us poor; that their Wealth will subserve our Interests, and our Wealth theirs; that their increase shall be our Advantage, as our Conjunction shall be the Cause of their Increase; that we shall bring the Scots up to us, and not

bring us down to them.

If all these things are made out in pursuing this Undertaking, I hope, this Bugbear of a Union will be a little less frightful to some People; who pretend to see strange terrible things behind it, who prophesie Inundations of Scots among us in every Branch of our Trade, and that our Islands and Colonies will be all carry'd away a Horseback to Edinburgh.

Some have run up their foolish Apprehentions in this Gase to such Heights, that one would think all our Barbadnes, Virginia, and Famaica Fleet should in time be unladen at Leith, and the Mercat-Cross at Edinburgh rival the Exchange at London.

Had not these People something else in Pursuit, they could not put their Absurdities upon the World, they would blush at their Inconsistency, and be asham'd to appear to Suggestions so scandalously weak, and so contradictory to the true Interest of

both Nations.

My Delign is in these Papers, to show the mutual Advantages to either side in the Union on Foot; that there is a Union of Consequences, as well as a Union of League; and as I cannot separate them in the Concessions on both sides, so they cannot be separated in the Advantages which shall accrue; and this I question not to make good in the Sequel of this Debate.

But previous to this, I am coming to enquire, who are the People that maliga this Union; from what Principle, with what Defign, how weak the Foundation, and how

wicked the Superfiructure.

MISCELLANEA.

Cannot but effect it a Happiness both to me, and to this Work in general: that this Paper, as I now divide it, has such a Junture to oppear in, such a happy Minute, such a Conjunction in Subject, as no Man could ever have the like, viz. To talk in the same Breath, of Union at home, and Victory abroad.

Were ever two such Subjects brought into one Paper, Volumes might be spent on each Head, and they are both so fruitful in Speculation, that I could touch nothing in the World so copious, so extensive, so pro-

digious.

Nor is it too mean to observe, that the Plealantness of one Subject will be assistant to the Intricacy of the other; 'tis like Musick to a Dance, that helps the Feet to keep

Measure, and makes the Motion regular and harmonious in its Nature—There is a Sort of a Chime in the Subjects, they hitt together, and the Pleasure of one adds to the Beauty of the other. Are we talking of Union, Gentlemen, see the Effects of it abroad, VICTORY! What greater Encouragement to unite at home, than the Success of Union abroad?

What has brought down the Frenck Power?—What has given you three fuch Victories, as no Prince in the World, but Lewis XIV. could support himless under? 'Tis all from UNION, nothing could have reduc'd this Monarch, but united Europe? What could bring him to Reason, who was too strong for any single Power in the World, nothing but UNION?

Ts

'Tis Union has deliver'd a finking Empire, rescued a ruin'd Duke of Savoy, deliver'd a besieg'd and distress'd King in Barcelona, driven a mighty Monarch out of Spain, recover'd the inighty Dominions he

had grasp'd into his Family.

When any Part of this united Power feems to waver, what Shocks does it give to the whole? What Diftouragement to the reft, when the Empire tails in Quotas, and the Princes flack their Hands, when Sweder deny their Aid, and weaken the Hands of those that would affift, how does it fill the reft with Concern and Apprehention!

'Tis Union has fortified the Confederacy, that neither French Artifice, French Money, nor French Women can any more break it; Union has made Weakness it self strong, and made the Duke of Savoy a Match for the King of France: Union has fix'd the Sasety of Europe, and Crush'd the Power of the greatest Monarch in the World.

And Union will fix our Safety; Britain United, will be too firong for any fingle Power in the World; too Wealthy, too Powerful for any Prince to Quarrel with, much lefs to infult; from whence I make this thort inference: He that endeavours to break, or rather prevent this Union, is certainly unwilling, that either England or Scotland should be secure, that their Power and Wealth should encrease; and whoever he be that is fond of that Title, he is wellcome to own it.

ADVERTISE MENTS.

THE Royal Chymical Cosmetice, experienced for 7 Years past, by above a 1000 several Persons, effectually to cure the most inveterate cabs, Isch, Testers, kingworms, white scaly Breakings out, often taken for the Leprojy, als Humours, &c. In any part of the Body, and that in a few Days, when the Deformity has been some Tears. It infallably speech the Face, &c. of Worms in the swin, Pinples, Fustures, Eeat, Redness, Tellow-ress, Sundannings, and such like Desilements, cending the Skip white, smooth and soft: Being the most certain and sate Restorer,

Preserver and Improver of a good Complexion, or natural Beauty, yet known. 'Tis a neat clean Medicine, and of a grateful Scent, fit to be used by the most delicate of the Fair Sex, or to young Children. Price 5.5. or 2.5. and 6.d. the Bottle with Directions. To be had at Mr. Roper's, Bookseller in Fleetstrees, and at the Golden Ball in Half Moon Court, on Ludgate-Hill.

the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Persume in Nature, and the greatest Preserves of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Persuwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and essentially prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits quickens the Memory and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than Musk, Chvet, &c.) Tis indeed an unparalled fine See for the Pocket, and persumes Handkerchies. &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. Aller str., a Toy shop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the Royal Exchange in Cernbill. Sealed up, at 2 s. 6 d. a Bottle with Directions. Beware of Counterfeits, such are abroad, accompany'd with Base Insinuations, and Romantick Pretences.



BArtlet's Invention for the Cure of Ruptures, from the Birth to 60 or 80 Years, the first that found out the true Cause and Cure. With a full and clear Discovery, of the Unaccountable Blunders or Frauds, of both Learned and Vulgar to this Day, of penally such as pretend to Cure without a nice Spring Trus. At the Golden Ball by the Tavern in Prescot-street in Goodman's Fields. From 8 till 6 at Night, except on the real Christian Sabbath, call's Saturday. I seldom Visit till Seven at Night, (unless the Patient be in Misery or Danger) nor then without a Fee, unless poor.